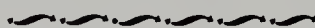


zen (1970), where 20-30 applications of parathion may be used, may occur in the lowlands east of La Libertad, but we found a fairly rich fauna in the forest to the east of La Libertad. Malaria control measures may have reduced the aquatic fauna, and the control of malaria has certainly sped the destruction of the evergreen tropical forest for agricultural purposes. However, the malaria mosquitoes have now developed resistance to the usual chemical controls, and malaria is again a health problem on the coast.

Our observations indicate that while there has been considerable disturbance by man it is still not as severe as in some other areas such as the valley of Mexico, or the originally forested coastal plain of the eastern United States where native undisturbed forest is equally difficult to find. There is still an interesting and diverse insect fauna in El Salvador. There are probably few species limited to El Salvador, but some habitats may be more difficult to reach in the surrounding countries. The Monte Cristo-Metapan area and probably the area near La Palma contain species restricted to the Guatemalan uplift. The volcanic band, including Cerro Verde and Boqueron, have a somewhat reduced fauna, perhaps due partly to their isolation and partly to relatively recent volcanic activity. Also, their very porous, immature soils may not support some groups. Intermediate elevations with more mature soils, Santa Tecla and Los Chorros for example, support a rich fauna. We suspect this is also true of the coastal areas where we feel that our collecting was hindered by dryness. Table 1 summarizes the number of genera and species of Scarabaeidae taken at the blacklight. This does not include species taken by other methods. A total of approximately 45 species of Scarabaeidae was taken at Los Chorros by blacklight, pitfall traps, and general collecting in a 24 hour period. There are few places in Central America where a similar length of time would yield a greater number of species. Table 2 is a summary of numbers of "silphoid" beetles taken, combined with habitats and collecting methods. These beetles were found to be more numerous at the higher elevations, and in more moist habitats.

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AN INTRODUCED BUPRESTID IN NEW JERSEY: In looking over material collected by R. L. Jacques, I found a vial of beetles with bright green elytra, shiny cupreous head and pronotum, and 3 to 3.5mm long. Suspecting that they were introduced, I consulted a volume on French beetles where they easily keyed out to *Trachys pygmaeus* Fab. They were collected on hollyhock, along with *Apion longirostre* Oliv., at Irvington, New Jersey, 22-VI-70. In Europe it is found on plants of the family Malvaceae, in which family the hollyhock belongs. (N. M. Downie)